

REVIEWED by F. Schmeizer DATE 6/9/88

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**JOINT STATEMENT ON THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE
 PRIME MINISTER OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
 PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
 (☐) CLASSIFY as ~~SECRET~~
 (☐) DOWNGRADE TS to (☐) S or ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 12, 1986

At the invitation of the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mohammed Khan Junejo, paid an official visit to the United States from July 15-22, 1986.

The Prime Minister held intensive and wide-ranging discussions with the President, with senior representatives of his Administration, and with Members of Congress on matters of mutual concern relating to the promotion of international peace and security, political cooperation, and economic development.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed bilateral — relations and found them warm, friendly, and mutually beneficial. They expressed satisfaction with existing cooperation and the hope that further progress would be made through the US-Pakistan Joint Commission and the US-Pakistan Consultative Group. Both sides welcomed the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate transfer of technology to Pakistan and to ensure its protection. They noted with approval the discussions underway to revise the Convention on the Avoidance of Double Taxation. They agreed that private sector investment missions should be encouraged, and in the field of education, they agreed on the despatch of an American team later this year to discuss cooperation aimed at improving the teaching of English in Pakistan.

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The President lauded the return of representative democracy to Pakistan, praising Prime Minister Junejo and President Zia-ul-Haq for the steps taken during the last year to end martial law and to restore to the Pakistan people the full liberties guaranteed by the 1973 Constitution. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that democratic institutions will make an important contribution to Pakistan's continued stability and progress.

The President underscored his strong personal commitment to arms control and to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons. The Prime Minister expressed his understanding and support of US efforts to promote arms control and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Prime Minister reiterated the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear program. The two leaders agreed, moreover, that it is incumbent on each state in the region to ensure that its use of nuclear energy is strictly peaceful and to take concrete steps to demonstrate a shared commitment to non-proliferation.

The Prime Minister and the President considered in depth the situation in South and Southwest Asia. They noted with serious concern the grave consequences for regional and international peace and stability which flow from the continuing Soviet occupation of and aggression against

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Afghanistan. They condemned the repeated attacks on Pakistan's territory from Afghanistan. The President reaffirmed the US commitment to non-aligned Pakistan's independence, security, and territorial integrity.

Both leaders agreed on the urgent need for a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem consistent with the principles enunciated in the seven resolutions adopted by overwhelming majorities in the United Nations General Assembly. The President expressed his strong support for Pakistan's sustained efforts to promote such a peaceful settlement of the brutal conflict imposed upon the Afghan people. They expressed the hope that at the forthcoming round of the Geneva proximity talks under the auspices of the personal representative of the UN Secretary General, the Kabul side will put forward a short timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The President expressed his admiration for Pakistan's courage in standing up to Soviet pressures through Afghanistan and for its selfless provision of humanitarian relief to the nearly three million Afghans who have fled to Pakistan in the last seven years. The two leaders agreed on the importance of increasing the availability of humanitarian assistance for the countless numbers of Afghans affected by the war. The

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President recalled his recent meeting with the courageous leaders of the Afghan Alliance. The two leaders expressed the hope that the Alliance will play an increasing role in bolstering international support for the cause of Afghan freedom.

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The Prime Minister and the President expressed satisfaction with the successful conclusion of negotiations earlier this year of a follow-on assistance package for Pakistan in the sum of \$4.02 billion over a six-year period beginning next year. The President stressed that this unique multi-year program provides tangible evidence of the durability and continuity of the US commitment to strengthen Pakistan's defensive capabilities in the face of Soviet pressures from Afghanistan. US economic assistance is intended also to supplement Pakistan's own efforts to strengthen its economy.

✓ The Prime Minister briefed the President on discussions between the governments of Pakistan and India on improving relations between their two countries, a process strongly supported by the United States. The President welcomed the pledge made by the governments of Pakistan and India not to attack each other's nuclear installations and expressed the hope that these discussions would continue to yield success. The Prime Minister also pointed to several initiatives supported

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by his government to expand regional cooperation among the nations of South Asia, highlighting the promising beginning last December of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The President referred to his message to the South Asian leaders welcoming their establishment of SAARC and expressed his government's support for regional efforts, both under SAARC as well as bilaterally, to promote peace and cooperation.

The Prime Minister and the President expressed deep concern at the growing threat posed by international narcotics trafficking to the very fabric of society in every part of the world. They discussed measures to halt the production of opium and other dangerous drugs at their source, to suppress processing facilities wherever they may be found, and to escalate the war against domestic and international traffickers. To this end, the two leaders agreed to strengthen their anti-narcotics cooperation and to explore aerial spraying as a poppy eradication measure.

The Prime Minister expressed his sincere gratitude to the President and the people of the United States for the generous assistance provided his country over the past thirty-five years and for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation. He extended a cordial invitation to the President to visit Pakistan, which the President gladly accepted.

~~A. J.~~